

E 3408

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Extensions of Remarks

June 23, 1975

Some of the bean acreage is planted flat, but some of the land is so cloddy Hughes likes to get the seed up onto a bed and into moisture.

VARIETIES UTILIZED

Varieties planted are Hill, Forrest, York, Pickett 71—and this year, a few acres of Essex.

A cyst nematode problem exists on the place, and the Pickett 71 beans are planted where Race 3 is present. Corn is being used where Race 4 has shown up.

For weed control after the 45 to 50 pounds of seed has been put in the ground, herbicides used are Lorox, Sencor, Dyanap, Butyrac, and Anorack. This year, Basagran on a band will be added to a portion of the acreage and will be applied, hopefully, when cockleburrs are small.

LIKES TO CULTIVATE

Hughes also cultivates quite a bit, and likes to do so on a weekly basis, if possible. This year, he has purchased a new eight-row cultivator—which gives him a total of three—and he believes he can begin in one area on a Monday and be back around to the same spot the following Monday.

"I believe mechanical cultivation is the cheapest form of weed control, and I'll do it even if weeds or grass are not visible," Hughes says.

Farm storage is available for 12,000 bushels of grain and he utilizes forward booking and storage for marketing procedures, even though he can't hold all his crop.

Over three years, he has been cutting 32 to 35 bushels per acre, and uses the different varieties to spread out the harvest season. He operates the one combine himself, and puts in some long hours. When harvest time comes around, the machine is ready to go, he notes.

"Operating the way we do, a breakdown of any consequence could be disastrous, so we keep the equipment up," Hughes says. "If it looks as if something is about ready to blow, we'll shut down and correct the situation, rather than keeping on and having something major go out."

Faced with the Race 4 problem, Hughes has gone to corn as a cash crop and as a means of holding back the nematode trouble.

His plans are to grow corn on the infested acreage for two years and then go back into bean production on a rotational basis.

DICKEY-LINCOLN: BENEFIT COST RATIO

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 23, 1975

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, New England has historically had among the highest electric rates in the United States. New England is also the only region of the country without a major Federal hydroelectric presence.

In my opinion, these two facts are related. Without the yardstick of a major public power presence, New England's private utilities—who generate over 97 percent of the region's power—have been able to charge rates higher than they would in a more competitive situation.

Dickey-Lincoln, a major hydroelectric project to be located in Maine, has been debated in 9 of the last 10 years. Each year, the economic justification has been the major issue.

Opponents have charged that Dickey-Lincoln is not cost justified. However, the GAO has now confirmed that, under

accepted accounting procedures applied to all Corps of Engineers projects, Dickey-Lincoln's benefit/cost ratio is now 2.6-1. That is over 70 percent of the projects. In addition, a number of corps projects have been completed or are under construction with benefit/cost ratios lower than 2.6-1. They, too, are located in every region of the country.

There are environmental questions about Dickey-Lincoln. But these questions should be addressed after the required environmental impact statement has been completed. Half of this year's appropriation is being earmarked for environmental studies.

Below is a partial list of completed or partially completed corps' projects. They include just about every region of the country. I would hope that, in considering the economic arguments against Dickey-Lincoln, Members will bear in mind how the New England project compares with other projects being constructed elsewhere around the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, the list follows:

COMPLETED AND PARTIALLY COMPLETE PROJECTS

PROJECT, STATES, AND B/C RATIO

Dickey-Lincoln, Maine, 2.6-1.
Garrison Dam, North Dakota, 2.1-1.
Oahe Dam, North Dakota/South Dakota, 2.4-1.
Tenn-Tom Waterway, Alabama/Georgia, 1.4-1.
McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Waterway, Arkansas/Oklahoma, 1.5-1.
New Melonas Dam, California, 1.7-1.
H.S. Truman Dam, Missouri, 1.3-1.
Cochiti Dam, New Mexico, 2.4-1.
Kaw Lake Project, Oklahoma, 1.4-1.
Lakewood Lake Dam, Texas, 2.5-1.
San Gabriel River Project, Texas, 1.8-1.

THE QUESTION OF THE ABUSE OF POWER

HON. LEO C. ZEFERETTI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 23, 1975

Mr. ZEFERETTI. Mr. Speaker, throughout the past several years, we have been faced with a series of revelations dealing with Government infringement on the individual's right to privacy. The entire country, across the political spectrum, has been shocked and horrified to be confronted by the allegations that the Federal Government itself has been the main perpetrator of these violations of the most elementary rights guaranteed to every citizen.

It has now been alleged that a number of Federal agencies have engaged in illegal wiretapping of American citizens. We also have been told that a large number of Federal agencies have indulged in the bugging of Americans in their homes and their businesses. We have further been informed that mail covers have been used and abused by agencies over a period of years with a fine disregard for the rights of the people involved. In addition, it is alleged that burglaries and surveillance have become constant tools relied upon by certain elements within the executive branch whenever they felt they were needed.

We are also now confronted with the gradual realization that agencies of the Federal Government are engaged in procuring and installing vast automatic data-processing systems. This ultra-sophisticated technology poses an imminent menace to the privacy and liberties of all our people if not closely monitored and controlled. A new computer generation emerges every 6 years. Every generation of computers sees the following improvements made: First, computing speed increased 10 times. Second, memory capabilities improved 20 times. Third, reliability improved 10 times. Fourth, component costs dropped 10 times. Fifth, equivalent system costs reduced by a factor of 2.5 percent.

What this all boils down to is that these machines are gulping down vast quantities of data on Americans and their lives—that they are being procured at a rate of some \$7 billion annually—and that they are not being closely monitored by either the executive branch or the Congress.

This situation has the potential of posing a serious threat to our movements and our lives in the future. If, in the name of safeguarding or serving us, this syndrome continues, "Big Brother" will arrive right on time. And, what is worse, many of the agencies who have been alleged to be the worst perpetrators of the aforementioned violations turn out to be the major potential customers for these computer systems.

I believe that America is at a crossroad and possibly a watershed in her history. At this juncture, we will have to decide what direction our society will take. Shall we not institutionalize certain protections to prevent another Watergate? Shall we not take a close look at the agencies who have been found to be remiss in their behavior? Or, shall we just go about our business as usual, allowing these questions to slip into limbo, from which they shall return, inevitably, to haunt our children?

I am raising these questions only in regard to the abuses of power of our Federal agencies. I do strongly believe in the basic philosophy of the protection of our national security and the welfare of our citizens. The overall need for surveillance has not been reduced; it is still a necessary tool for national survival. However, the time has come for a rethinking of the phrase "national security." We must reevaluate our role as a guardian of all our citizens. Americans must not be subject to the overuse or abuse of surveillance technology and other systems used to monitor their daily lives. They do retain certain rights guaranteed under law. Their rights must be preserved, not destroyed.

FEDERAL REGULATIONS—A DRAIN ON THE ECONOMY

HON. JOHN H. ROUSSELOT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 23, 1975

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, this week's issue of U.S. News & World Re-

June 23, 1975

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Extensions of Remarks

E 3407

the necessary investment will not be made to provide jobs for all of us.

Investment in real terms is down 6 percent this year. If investment does not turn sharply upward we will begin to run into shortages of basic commodities while we still have 8 million or more people unemployed. Shortages will in turn cause prices to rise. Higher inflation will tempt the Fed to tighten money and the lack of credit will then once again choke off investment as it did last year. To stop this unhappy scenario, profits must be encouraged to rise to provide the necessary funds for investment. Think about this the next time you are tempted to make a nasty crack about those dirty profits.

A NEW LOOK AT RACES AND SCHOOLS

HON. MARJORIE S. HOLT

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 23, 1975

Mrs. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, the Federal courts and HEW have spent some years imposing racial balancing schemes on local school systems, at great cost to the people and contrary to their will.

Education has been disrupted and racial animosity has been increased instead of diminished. Children are sorted, mixed, and herded as so many black and white cattle.

This, of course, has no connection with civil rights, which require that every public school be open to all children regardless of race.

Many of the original supporters of forced racial balancing are now having second thoughts about the matter, and I believe it is time for the courts and HEW to take notice of some of this revised thinking and start trying to come up with good alternatives to provide a good education for all our children.

WJZ-TV, channel 13 of Baltimore, recently offered editorial comment on this subject, and I offer it here for the RECORD:

A NEW LOOK AT RACES AND SCHOOLS
(Presented by Joel A. Segall, General Manager)

Yesterday we discussed how Dr. James S. Coleman, author of the famous Coleman Report in 1966, was now questioning some of the school desegregation policies that stemmed from his own findings. What he said in 1966 was that black students from disadvantaged backgrounds tend to do better in school when mixed in with more highly motivated middle class students. Basically this is still true, but in large cities like Baltimore, good intentions have often backfired.

Dr. Coleman told The National Observer, in an interview this week, that desegregation orders have worked well in small school systems. But in large cities white families often move to the suburbs or send their children to private schools. Then there can be no integration in nearly all-black city schools or nearly all white suburban schools. In the cities, Dr. Coleman says, middle class parents, both white and black, think there is too much disorder and not enough education in classrooms. And they find school systems big and unresponsive.

One of the remedies suggested by Dr. Coleman is that courts should no longer try to force an end to segregation that results from the decisions of individual families to choose

another school or another school system. They should deal only with segregation that exists because of official policies of school boards.

Dr. Coleman still believes in school integration—so do we. But the solution, as he sees it, is to find positive reasons to keep children in integrated schools. Present policies, says Dr. Coleman, (quote) "seem to be accelerating the very racial isolation we are trying to overcome," (enquote). The Federal authorities now dealing with Baltimore City should pay careful attention to Dr. Coleman's views.

PRODUCER STRESSES MACHINERY READINESS

HON. ED JONES

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 23, 1975

Mr. JONES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I have recently had the opportunity to read a newspaper article that focused on one of my constituents in Haywood County, Tenn. This article, which appeared in the Delta Farm Press, takes great pains to emphasize the terrific skill involved on the part of our Nation's farmers to produce food and fiber.

Harris Hughes, Jr., on whom the story is centered, is typical of the American success story. His hard work and ingenuity have paid off for him in a self sustained farming operation that has grown constantly since he first began farming just over 100 acres. He now farms 2,400 acres annually.

Persons who are interested in gaining more insight into the sometimes complex and never ending problems of farming might want to read his story.

At this time I would like to include the text of the article for the RECORD. The article appeared in the Delta Farm Press on June 6, 1975. It was written by Glen Rutz, associate editor and is entitled, "Producer Stresses Machinery Readiness."

The article follows:

PRODUCER STRESSES MACHINERY READINESS

BROWNSVILLE, TENN.—Two years after he was graduated from high school in 1963, Harris Hughes, Jr., got married and began his farming career.

In 1965, he farmed a little over 100 acres, with most of that being planted to beans. He had just a small acreage of cotton. Two-row equipment was used to work his first crops.

Today, the Haywood County grower is farming approximately 2,400 acres, with 400 in cotton, 1,500 in soybeans, 250 in wheat, and another 250 in corn—and he is using eight-row equipment on the rolling hill land.

RAPID ACREAGE INCREASE

The initial farming land was in the family, but since that time Hughes has purchased some on his own, and rents the remainder, mostly on a share basis.

In addition to himself, three full-time men are employed on the place and are kept busy year-round. "If it rains, some people knock it off until it dries up, but here we work six days a week almost every week," Hughes says.

Part of the reason employment is full-time for the hired help is due to the young grower's emphasis on machinery care and readiness.

Hughes himself has a full background in mechanics, and likes to make sure equipment is ready to go when the time is right.

MACHINERY WORK

Located at the farm headquarters is a fully-equipped shop, storage shed, and a special washing and painting building. Through the use of those facilities, Hughes keeps much of his equipment out of the weather and is able to maintain it in top-notch shape year-round.

So, when the weather is bad, or during the winter, he and his hired help are able to stay busy making repairs or cleaning up the machinery.

According to county agent James Pettigrew a good example of equipment care is the fact that only one combine is used to cut the grain crops.

"Harris cuts his acreage with only that one combine and is usually through and doing custom cutting before others have finished," Pettigrew says.

STORES FERTILIZER

Another example of how he keeps labor busy is shown in his fertilizer application techniques. Since converting an old cow barn to a storage building, Hughes has been buying fertilizer during the winter months and placing it in the old barn.

Once it is on the place, a truck can be used to spread one load a day, or cover 100 acres with fertilizer, as the situation warrants.

The total farming operation is spread out over several miles and takes in about four soil types, with predominant soils in the Memphis and Grenada classes.

Hughes attempts to rotate crops to a certain degree, but keeps his cotton on the best soils.

PREPARATION PRACTICES

For cotton, preparation begins in the fall with stalk cutting and a disking to knock the old rows down. That is followed by a chisel or sub-moisture plow, with a do-all or hipping ridger later.

In front of the bedder, Hughes likes to apply fertilizer in an attempt to throw the nutrients up into the bed. A normal fertilizer rate might be roughly 600 pounds of triple-14.

He likes to begin planting around the 20th of April and utilizes Stoneville 213, Dixie King 3—and, this year, some Stoneville 603.

SEEDING RATE

Planting is on 38-inch rows and acid-calcinated triple-treated seed is drilled at about 16 pound rate.

Cotoran is broadcast with the planting operation, so if Hughes gets tied up, or the weather is bad, weeds can be held back, both in the drill and middles.

Usually, after the cotton is up to a stand, he will apply an MSMA-Bidrin mixture to knock down the johnsongrass that has escaped and for early insect control. He says that, at the three-inch cotton stage, the grass is liable to be a foot tall, so a directed spray wouldn't do the job properly.

* * * usually has a fairly clean crop, but he will go back for spot spraying operations and uses cultivators extensively.

DOES OWN SCOUTING

Although insects in the area are not a severe problem with cotton, as a general rule, Hughes does his own scouting with the help of the Extension Service. He notes that insecticide applications must be watched carefully to avoid knocking out a beneficial population.

The last two years—when weather has been unfavorable—Hughes has managed to get his cotton crop out by December 1, and has averaged yields in the bale and a half range.

For soybeans, a disk is used to knock down the old rows during the fall, followed by a chisel plow operation and an incorporation of Treflan through the use of a double disking in a crossing pattern. Liming is also a standard practice.